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Kapitalismus" in *Preussische Jahrbücher*, 1912, vol. CXLVII, pp. 17-86; S. Schechter in the *New York Times*, Sunday, March 3, 1912, Magazine Section, part V, p. 10; Samuel Schulman in the *American Hebrew*, vol. XC, pp. 695-697, 713 (April 5, 1912), address delivered before the "Judaean," New York; and E. R. A. Seligman in the *American Hebrew*, vol. XC, p. 523, March 1, 1912, *New York Tribune*, Feb. 26, 1912, and *New York Times*, Feb. 26, 1912, reports of discussion before the "Judaean," New York, Feb. 25, 1912. A collection of these printed reviews would be valuable in supplementing and correcting Sombart's work in a comparatively new field of inquiry.

MAX J. KOHLER.

Géographie Economique. L'Exploitation Rationnelle du Globe.

By PIERRE CLERGET. (Paris: Octave Doin et Fils, Editeurs. 1912. Pp. 473. 5 fr.)

The book by Pierre Clerget treats economic geography as a study of "the exploitation of the earth," while social or political geography examines the relation of the state to the land: the two parallel sciences together constituting human or anthropo-geography. In accordance with this definition, the emphasis is on man rather than nature, that is, on human activities as conditioned by nature, rather than on nature in relation to man. For this reason, the classification of the work, in the series of which it forms a part, as "applied sociology," seems not altogether amiss.

Part I is devoted to the environment. Characteristically, there is only one chapter on the physical environment, while there are three on the human environment, including population, cities, and labor conditions. Part II has to do with the development and forms of extractive industries, other than mining; and part III, with mining, manufactures, and transportation. The arrangement is thus topical rather than regional, and the method of treatment is discursive rather than didactic, the purpose being to explain not so much what is as how it came to be. As a result, there is a notable moderation in the use of descriptive matter and statistics.

The work contains little that is new and it is open to criticism in places, particularly in the chapter on physical environment. On the whole, however, it is a convenient digest of the extensive French literature on the subject; and it may be especially commended to such as still adhere to the old view of economic geography as merely a study of natural controls of industry.

There is an excellent bibliography (pp. 455-459), though the titles are all in French except one; and a brief index.

EDWARD VAN DYKE ROBINSON.

University of Minnesota.

NEW BOOKS

BANCROFT, H. H. *The new Pacific*. Revised edition. Originally published in 1899. (New York: The Bancroft Company. 1912. Pp. 549.)

BOGART, E. L. *The economic history of the United States*. Second edition. (New York: Longmans. 1912. Pp. xv, 597, illus. \$1.75.)

Rewritten and revised; new chapters on currency and labor. So drastic has been the revision in order to keep pace with economic progress that the book, according to the author, may almost be regarded as new.

BONSAL, S. *The American Mediterranean*. (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 1912.)

Includes a discussion of the possibilities of developing our commerce with the West Indies and with Central and South America.

BURKE, E. *Speech on American taxation*. Edited by E. J. PAYNE. (London: H. Frowde. Pp. 156. 2s. 6d.)

BRYCE, J. *South America; observations and impressions*. (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. xxiv, 611, maps. \$2.50.)

Considers the economic resources and the prospect for developing industry and commerce.

CALDERON, D. I. *Bolivia*. (Washington: Pan American Union. 1912.)

CHANNING, E. *A history of the United States*. Vol. III. *The American Revolution*. (New York: Macmillan. 1912. Pp. 585.)

Chapters 13 treats of "economic adjustment."

CHANNING, E.; HART, A. B.; and TURNER, F. J. *Guide to the study and reading of American history*. Revised and augmented edition. (Boston: Ginn. 1912. Pp. xv, 650. \$2.50.)

Originally published in 1896; now greatly enlarged. Its scope has been extended from 1865 to 1910, and naturally the contents have been strengthened by references to the literature which has appeared since 1896. Professor Turner has enriched the volume with his storehouse of knowledge of the West.

CRESSATY. *L'Egypte d'aujourd'hui, son agriculture, son état économique et politique, ses ressources financières, sa fortune immobilière et sa dette hypothécaire*. (Paris: Rivière. 1912. 8 fr.)

DOLERIS, J. A. *Le Nil argentin, étude économique et agricole sur les régions du Sud argentin, Neuquen, Rio-Negro, Confluencia*. (Paris: P. Roger et Cie. 1912. 5 fr.)